



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A NEW ALEURODES FOUND ON AQUILEGIA.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Aleurodes aureocincta, sp. nov.

♂. Body about 1 mm. long, blackish, with some dull ochreous markings, a conspicuous yellow spot in front of base of wings. The body is very white-mealy, so as to appear grey. Legs yellowish grey, femora blackish, knees cream color. Hind femora extending as far as tip of abdomen; forewings about twice as long as body. Base of antenna very stout. Eyes completely divided. Wings snow white, with a suffused dusky spot at end of nervure, most obvious on anterior wings. Forewings with the main nervure apparently branched just as in *Aleurodicus*, but the seeming upper branch is only a fold, as may be seen on examination by transmitted light under a compound microscope. Lower branch of main nervure arising at extreme base, so that there are practically two nervures.

Pupa, a little over 1 mm. long, oval, dorsally black, with a very broad pale marginal area, which is pale lemon yellow in specimens which have given the imago; but white in others, probably parasitized, which have not hatched. The margin of the black area is dark brown. There is no fringe, but a dark line runs close to the margin, separating a narrow marginal area which looks like a very short fringe. On the dark portion of the pupa the segments are very distinctly marked; the light marginal portion is strongly but minutely corrugated all over, something like the skin of one's finger-tips under a lens; while margin is very finely striate and feebly scalloped. The vasiform orifice is approximately an isosceles triangle, with the angles rounded, the basal side straight, the caudad sides bulging. The operculum is rounded, much broader than long, somewhat less than the outline of a hemisphere; the lingua is broad and rounded at end, and projects beyond the operculum. The lingua and operculum together have much the outline of an English "cottage loaf" of bread, except that the operculum is too broad at base.

Habitat: On leaves of *Aquilegia*, Organ Mts., New Mexico (E. O. Wooton). It is severely parasitized by *Pteroptrix flavimedia* Howd. Mr. Howard (Revis. Aphelininæ, p. 19) in recording the parasite, leaves it to be inferred that the locality is Las Cruces; the *Aquilegia*, however, does not occur there.

A. aureocincta could not well be confused with any other North American species.

INTELLIGENCE SHOWN BY CATERPILLARS IN PLACING THEIR COCOONS.

By WM. T. DAVIS.

Usually the cocoons of the American silk-worm moth (*Telea polyphemus*), fall off with the leaves in autumn, or a few dangle from the trees by a thread or two, which the caterpillars have accidently ex-